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PREFACE

It was announced in the Second Annual Report of the Director General to the FAO Conference that a Monthly Bulletin on Fisheries be published as "a medium for presenting current statistics and for keeping governments informed of new developments in the fisheries industry throughout the world."

The Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is divided into three branches - Economics, Biology, and Technology - and it is intended that the Bulletin will cover these three fields, with particular emphasis on the economic and statistical aspects.

An important part of FAO's function is its service as a clearinghouse for information, much of which will need to be adapted to make presentation uniform and useful.

The first Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics is in press and work has commenced on the next issue, which is scheduled for late 1949 or early 1950. A special Salted Fish Study is scheduled for release this fall. A Commodity Study on Herring Products has been initiated and other commodity reports are being planned. The Bulletin will reflect these activities and, from time to time, make available material obtained when preparing such publications. It will also contain information on current fisheries and current trade in fisheries products.

At present the statistical service which this Bulletin offers is limited, as available statistics on landings cover little more than 60 percent of total world landings, and it is difficult to compare landing and trade statistics reliably. It has been possible to improve international statistics in this respect, but this aspect of the work of the Fisheries Division will need to be developed further over a relatively long period of time.

As the Bulletin will be published in three languages - English, French, and Spanish - it will reach a wider readership than most existing fisheries publications. It is not intended to compete with the service offered by existing publications, but to make some of their important work available to a wider readership and to supply additional information on an internationally comparable basis.

One of the editorial principles will be to quote the source from which the information has been taken. Some of the material in this issue was used in the trial runs of March and April, 1948, and as these runs had a limited circulation, most of the information contained therein will be brought up to date and repeated in subsequent issues. This first regular issue incorporates many suggestions and criticisms received from readers of these trial issues in many parts of the world. The FAO Fisheries Division will welcome further comments and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

Table 1. - Summary of Landings in Some Countries, 1938, 1946, and 1947
(Quantities in Metric Tons, Round Fresh Weight a/)

Country and Year	Total	Cod and Related Species	Herring and Similar Species	Tuna	Mackerel (All Types Included)	Flatfish (Halibut, Flounder etc.)	Salmon, Trout and Similar Species	Molluscs Crustaceans etc.	Shark and Sharklike Species	Fresh-Water Fish	Other Salt-Water Fish	Mi la
Austria 1947	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
Belgium b/ 1938	42,380	c/ 10,108	7,043	-	455	c/ 14,039	-	3,146	c/ 802	4	6,783	
1946	73,336	14,162	37,947	-	598	12,395	p	1,300	1,086	-	d/ 5,848	
1947	81,205	24,136	33,042	-	222	12,458	p	2,074	1,288	-	d/ 7,985	
Canada b/ 1938	506,347	e/ 122,867	f/ 182,160	g/ 327	12,953	h/ 13,069	80,153	c/ 33,617	8,941	39,035	13,174	
1946	612,289	200,162	223,391	1,245	12,689	18,767	78,523	37,670	42	39,334	466	
1947	553,323	142,705	218,394	1,266	11,776	19,595	85,020	35,022	-	39,545	-	
Czechoslovakia 1947	3,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,490	-	
Chile 1946	64,570	-	4,301	1,527	-	367	-	21,129	171	-	37,075	
Denmark i/ 1938	89,843	c/ 24,058	14,525	-	5,973	30,419	123	591	-	-	14,154	
1946	197,400	68,000	27,500	630	7,200	66,700	1,400	2,900	1,800	270	21,000	
1947	205,400	55,000	32,000	300	11,000	61,000	1,700	3,000	4,000	400	37,000	
Egypt 1946	42,000	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	500	4,500	j/ 31,500	
Finland 1946	49,000	100	20,000	-	-	10	500	-	-	20,000	8,390	
1947	46,000	100	21,000	-	-	10	450	-	-	17,000	7,440	
France 1946	k/ 244,500	37,800	56,400	6,800	13,500	(1)	-	...	(1)	-	l/ 130,000	
1947	k/ 306,600	46,800	98,000	4,800	12,000	(1)	-	...	(1)	-	l/ 145,000	
Iceland 1938	m/ 273,720	n/ 111,539	155,876	-	-	o/2,543	(p)	170	-	-	o/o/ 3,592	
1946	368,150	225,700	131,720	-	-	4,900	450	-	-	-	5,380	
1947	477,152	243,749	216,948	-	-	6,022	353	-	-	-	10,080	
Ireland 1946	21,082	5,029	5,182	-	3,404	965	711	3,759	-	152	1,880	
1947	18,312	4,678	5,464	-	1,815	992	800	2,415	1,014	142	992	
Italy 1946	160,200	-	37,000	2,200	10,000	-	-	8,000	-	18,000	85,000	
1947	132,500	-	-	2,000	45,000	-	-	7,500	-	7,000	71,000	
Japan 1938	q/3,078,344	194,148	1,127,830	178,189	133,225	63,093	221,269	331,869	65,302	11,377	748,292	
1946	r/3,177,500	59,800	601,500	40,300	52,500	75,200	s/30,000	293,300	50,500	130,000	423,600	
1947	t/2,472,063	187,500	558,750	86,250	116,250	112,500	13,500	750,000	75,000	30,000	542,313	
Netherlands u/ 1938	226,071	16,206	98,999	-	6,944	14,015	19	66,361	-	314	23,213	
1946	190,362	18,500	106,500	-	800	21,000	2	38,500	60	-	5,000	
1947	247,283	24,800	140,000	-	1,800	16,150	3	58,000	30	-	6,500	
Newfoundland x/ 1946	377,327	297,220	73,541	-	523	194	2,963	1,755	-	-	1,131	
x/ 1947	278,139	226,205	41,720	-	2,115	263	3,092	1,905	-	-	2,839	
New Zealand b/y/ 1938	z/ 28,254	a'/ 580	-	-	-	b'/ 2,544	5	z/ 6,551	-	-	c'/ 18,574	
1946	32,047	o 947	127	-	27	2,565	-	9,044	145	(d')	d'/ 19,192	
Norway 1938	1,216,415	e'/ 435,050	710,032	177	7,335	f'/ 8,667	1,198	7,328	n/ 10,178	-	7,530	2
1946	933,300	394,000	510,490	100	7,250	6,800	1,200	6,900	3,500	-	3,060	
1947	1,205,300	524,000	635,500	800	13,700	8,600	1,200	8,500	9,500	-	3,500	
Peru 1946	27,657	-	341	17,082	2,869	67	-	-	776	-	6,522	
Philippine Islands 1946	17,751	-	8,349	152	5,621	-	-	94	23	-	3,512	
g'/ 1947	79,726	-	9,660	960	3,076	-	-	3,568	58	-	h'/ 62,404	
Poland 1947	39,207	30,165	4,381	1	35	820	480	-	2	-	3,323	
Portugal b/ 1938	234,847	i'/ 33,070	120,456	2,979	694	1,181	1	15,507	2,485	-	58,474	
1946	285,569	62,312	161,539	6,174	1,419	3,233	778	19,297	3,700	-	27,137	
Sweden 1938	127,568	c/ 26,015	76,667	365	4,733	5,619	294	1,757	102	1,832	10,184	
1946	183,900	46,000	88,200	(j')	5,500	6,800	(j')	(j')	(j')	u/ 14,000	k/ 23,400	
1947	163,400	45,000	73,400	(j')	e/ 7,500	5,800	(j')	(j')	(j')	u/ 14,000	k/ 17,700	
United Kingdom l'/ 1938	m'/1,185,969	c'/ 680,781	282,309	-	10,218	80,253	-	m'/ 28,243	8,340	-	64,824	2
n'/ 1946	1,031,885	670,005	207,528	-	3,171	107,440	1,089	28,055	6,005	-	8,592	
United States of o'/ 1938 America (incl. 1946 Alaska)	1,927,152	173,380	839,676	66,227	61,110	56,970	297,707	o'/ 197,686	5,648	61,760	166,988	
	1,995,827	145,746	773,383	101,152	48,535	77,656	202,985	222,262	27,216	56,700	340,192	

Sources and Footnotes of Table 1.

Source: 1938 -

Belgium	Statistique de la pêche maritime (Extrait du Bulletin de statistique), Brussels.
Canada	Fisheries Statistics of Canada, Ottawa.
Denmark	Fiskeri-Beretning, Copenhagen.
Iceland	Fiskiskyrslur og Hlunninda, Reykjavik.
Japan	Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Tokyo; Japanese Fishing Industry, Washington, and Japanese Fisheries Production, 1908-46, Tokyo.
Netherlands	Verslagen en Mededeelingen van de Visscherijen, 's-Gravenhage.
New Zealand	Report on Fisheries, Wellington.
Norway	Norges Fiskerier, Oslo.
Portugal	Estatistica Das Pescas Maritimas no Continente e Ilhas Adjacentes, Lisbon.
Sweden	Fiske, Stockholm.
United Kingdom	Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables, Edinburgh.
U.S.A. (incl. Alaska)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington.

(1946 & 1947) FAO questionnaires, Preliminary Report on Landings and Utilization.

a/ Reported as round fresh weight for 1946 and 1947. For 1938, statistics on landings, which were found in the fisheries statistics of the country concerned, have been converted to round fresh weight to the extent possible by using factors obtained from FAO questionnaire Preliminary Report on Landings and Utilization, 1946. Landings figures not otherwise specified were assumed to be round weight.

b/ May include landings by foreign fishing craft as well as landings by native fishing craft.
c/ Converted from as-landed weight to round fresh weight by multiplying by factor 1.15.
d/ Including "ragides" and "beaudroi" in the amounts of 4,374 tons and 73 tons, respectively, for 1946, and 6,112 tons and 254 tons, respectively, for 1947.
e/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.1.
f/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.0024.
g/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.35.
h/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.22.
i/ Faroe Islands and Greenland not included.
j/ Including 25,000 tons of brackish-water fish.
k/ Excluding molluscs, crustaceans, etc.
l/ Flatfish and sharks are included with "Other salt-water fish".
m/ Excluding livers, lumpsuckers, salmon and trout.
n/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.25.
o/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.21.
p/ Excluding 15,415 salmon and 508,246 trout.
q/ Excluding 415,000 lumpsuckers.
r/ 102,744 hectoliters of livers, estimated to weigh approximately 10,274 metric tons.
s/ Including an additional 3,750 tons not available by species as a complete breakdown of species in foreign waters is lacking. Excluding 442,714 tons of seaweed, 30,874 tons of which was obtained by aquiculture.
t/ Including black-market estimate of 1,420,800 tons not available by species and excluding 34,100 tons of whales and 88,400 tons of seaweed.
u/ Estimated.
v/ Does not include 124,861 tons of whales and 495,000 tons of seaweed.
w/ Including landings by foreign vessels.
x/ These reports have been made up from Newfoundland exports, plus an estimated quantity for domestic consumption.
y/ April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.
z/ Including 32 tons of canned toheroa.

a'/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.4.
b'/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.3.
c'/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.17.
d'/ Fresh-water fish may be included with "Other salt-water fish".
e'/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.52.
f'/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 1.111.
g'/ Figures represent three times the reported amount of catch as under-reporting of actual catch is the general tendency due to tax evasion.
h'/ Including 20,789 tons of fishpond species (milkfish).
i'/ Converted to round weight by multiplying by 2.0.
j'/ Included with "Other salt-water fish".
k'/ Including tuna, salmon and similar species, shellfish and sharks. Also includes fish landed abroad, unavailable by species, for 1946 - 13,000 tons, and for 1947 - 6,900 tons.
l'/ England and Wales, including Isle of Man and Scotland.
m'/ Excluding 27,000 crawfish and 783,900 lobsters landed in England and Wales and 803,414 lobsters in Scotland.
n'/ Great Britain only.
o'/ Landings in the U.S.A. (including Alaska) are converted in the source to round weight, i.e., the weight of the fish as it comes out of the water, with the exception of shellfish (oysters, clams, mussels, etc.) which are reported in shucked or edible weight.

REVIEW OF FISHERIES FOR 1947

Canada, 1947

(From "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics" December 1947. Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prepared in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments.)

The compilation of the December returns enables the Bureau to present a preliminary review of the sea fisheries for the calendar year 1947. Landings for the year amounted to 496,102 metric tons, a decrease of about 10 percent from the 1946 total. These landings were valued at 46,038,000 Canadian dollars, a decline of about 17 percent from the previous year's figures.

The drop in the record for 1947 occurred in the fisheries of the Atlantic Coast, where landings were 20 percent by volume and 33 percent by value below those of 1946. The most serious decline took place in the cod fishery. Landings of that species fell off by about 500 metric tons from the 1946 total of 141,750 metric tons. About one quarter of this loss was incurred during the strike in the deep-sea fishing fleet at the beginning of 1947. The greater part of the loss, however, is attributable to a sag in the U. S. market for frozen fillets early in the year. This resulted in a drop in the price for raw cod which remained effective during the height of the fishing season and caused numbers of fishermen to withdraw from this fishery in certain districts, notably in the Gaspe Area, and otherwise greatly reduced the fishing effort. It will be noted that the value of the 1947 landings of cod was less than half that of the 1946 catch.

Landings in the other great Atlantic fishery, that of lobsters, also showed a decline, but this is attibutable to adverse fishing conditions.

The important Pacific Coast fisheries - salmon, herring, and halibut - all showed increases in both quantity landed and value during 1947. In volume, landings totaled 215,369 metric tons, and in value 23,199,000 Canadian dollars, representing increases of 815 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. (Because of a smaller catch of sockeye salmon over-all value increased less than total volume of landings.)

As to disposition of the catch, perhaps the most significant development on the Atlantic Coast was the drop in the production of cod fillets. A large part of the decrease in cod landings is accounted for in the reduced requirements of the filleting plants - the quantities of cod salted and canned showed slight increases. There was also a substantial increase in the production of canned sardines in 1947. On the Pacific Coast the only significant change in disposition was an increase in the quantity of herring canned. The disposition of the salmon catch between the fresh markets and the canneries appears to have been fairly normal.

Only fragmentary reports are available on landings in the inland fisheries during 1947. Landings in the Province of Manitoba, inclusive of the

winter fishery in January and February, and of the summer and fall fisheries beginning in June, totaled 11,658 metric tons, valued at 2,645,000 Canadian dollars. In addition, landings of 73 metric tons, valued at about 15,000 Canadian dollars, are reported from the inland fisheries of New Brunswick. Information on the disposition of these landings is lacking at present.

Canada's exports of principal fisheries products in 1947 as compared with 1938 and 1946 are given in Table 15, page 23.

Union of South Africa, 1947

The expansion of the fisheries and processing industries of the Union of South Africa which was stimulated by developments during the war years continued. Some sources estimate that the expansion of canning and processing plants, most of which are located along the west coast, north of Capetown, has trebled the capital investment in the fishing industry during the past three years. The number of fishermen is between 4,000 and 5,000 and a similar number is employed in the various branches of the preserving and processing industries. About 2,200 fishing craft were registered.

With the entry of new companies, the trawling fleet was expanded and 37 steam and motor trawlers were in operation at the end of 1947. The landings of trawl-caught fish ammounted to 29,000 metric tons; the principal species, "stockfish" or Cape Hake (Merluccius capensis), accounted for 19,000 metric tons, or 65 percent of the total. Total landings of trawl-caught fish in 1938 amounted to 18,000 metric tons, in 1945 to 22,000 metric tons, and in 1946 to 30,000 metric tons.

The inshore fisheries (using dinghies, rowing, sailing, and motor boats) are rapidily expanding their landings. These inshore fishermen are supplying the raw materials for the processing plants producing fish meal, fish oil, canned fish, canned crawfish, and frozen crawfish tails. Accurate statistics as to the inshore landings are lacking but it is considered that the introduction of larger motor boats, up to 60 feet in length, and the adaptation of the purse seine to South African conditions promises large increases in the output of the inshore fishermen of pelagic fish (particularly pilchards).

The Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. established under Parliamentary Act No. 44 of 1944, has continued its investment of "B" shares in various associated companies for commercial purposes; "A" shares are being used to raise the social standards of the inshore fishermen, especially housing. Financial assistance is given to help fishermen acquire modern craft and engines.

The development of fishery harbors, the work on which began in the early thirties, is being continued. Research is being undertaken into the feasibility of the expansion of fishing activities in Natal waters along the

East coast. Oyster culture experiments are being continued in the Knysna area. The newly founded Fishing Industry Research Institute, half of the cost of which is borne by the industry and half by the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, is making progress in building up the necessary research staff. Orders have been placed by the Division of Fisheries of the South African Department of Commerce and Industries for a new, modern fisheries survey and research vessel, "African II" to replace "African I" which has been used since the early thirties.

The crawfish (Jasus lalandii), found along the West coast, is the basis for the canned crawfish industry and the frozen crawfish-tail packing industry; both of these products find their markets in foreign countries. Attempts have been made to rationalize the channels for the market of frozen tails in the United States of America, and serious attention is given to conservation policies to prevent the overexploitation and depletion of the crawfish beds.

Venezuela, 1947

The report received from the Venezuelan National FAO Committee states that the increase in production in 1947 compared with previous years is explained by the intensive encouragement which the Government has given to the industry. "The Banco Agricola y Pescuario during the first nine months of 1947," the report goes on, "granted 567 fisheries credits amounting to 1,268,942 bolivars (approximately U.S.$38,000). In 1946 the number of such credits granted was 472, amounting to 594,398 bolivars (approximately U.S.$17,800) and in 1945 only 54 such credits were granted, amounting to 97,800 bolivars (approximately U.S.$2,900).

Landings in Venezuela

Year	Fresh	Salted	Total
	.....Metric tons, landed fresh weight.....		
1945	15,353	13,089	28,442
1946	23,205	12,048	35,253
1947	29,080	11,778	40,858

"The importation of fishing gear facilitated by the same bank in the period January to September 1947 amounted to 2,141,155 bolivars (approximately U.S.$64,200) compared with 399,141 bolivars (approximately U.S.$12,000) for 1946 and 47,286 bolivars (approximately U.S.$1,300) for 1945.

"In addition to this, the Venezuelan Development Corporation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and the Corporation of Basic Economy are conducting at the moment an energetic campaign to modernize the rudimentary system of fisheries, work which comprises the motorization of craft, scientific studies of the zones of production, regulation of the fishing seasons in order to guarantee the sources of production, and education in the use of modern equipment and adequate methods of preserving and processing."

Since November 1947 a fishery mission, headed by a biologist of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, has been exploring the coastal waters of Venezuela. The mission was undertaken at the request of the Venezuelan Government, which is paying the expenses.

Iceland, 1947

(Source: Fiskifelag Islands (Fisheries Association of Iceland)).

Two species dominate the Icelandic Fisheries: Cod and Herring. Up to the year 1947, the fishing seasons were determined by the catch of these species and there were two main seasons: the winter season for the cod fisheries and the summer season for the herring fisheries. The cod fishing season started at the beginning of January and lasted till the middle of May, whereas the herring season started at the beginning of July and lasted till the end of August and sometimes till the middle of September. From October till December the fishing fleet, with the exception of the big steam trawlers, was usually little engaged in fishing.

In the year 1947 a change took place in the fishing seasons. In December 1946, herring was detected by echo sounder in the inlets of Faxabay, at the southwest corner of Iceland, and fishing started on a fairly big scale in January 1947. The herring seemed to be there in abundance, but owing to lack of suitable fishing gear the fishing could be carried out by comparatively few boats. The codfishing season was therefore not affected by this fishing, which lasted till the beginning of March. The total herring catch amounted to 12,000 metric tons. 1/

The fishing during the cod season was fairly good, especially in the first half of the season. The total catch till the end of May was 145,800 tons of cod and codlike species, compared with 142,000 tons in the same period of 1945 (all fish eviscerated, with head on).

The herring season in the summer of 1945 and 1946 had been a failure, whereas the season in 1944 had been the best one up to then. The season 1947 was very much like the two previous seasons. About 260 boats participated in the herring fisheries. The total catch was only 122,500 tons.

In the middle of October herring showed up at the west coast, which is quite unusual at that time. Somme boats started fishing there and carried on until the middle of November, but the catches were not big, owing to unfavorable weather. Then on 1 November, the winter herring fishing started in the Faxabay, more than two months earlier than last year. Since then, this fishing has been going on and the total catch up to the end of December amounts to 82,500 tons. This new herring season has been of great importance to the fishing fleet after the disappointing summer season. During the summer fishing the fish are caught while visible in the surface, whereas the winter herring are caught at great depth, up to 20-25 fathoms, and detected by echo sounders.

1/ Metric tons throughout the report. These figures have not been converted to round fresh weight unless definitely stated.

Both the summer and winter herring are caught with purse seine.

The total catch in the year 1947 amounted to 431,170 tons, of which 217,000 tons were herring and 214,170 tons cod and codlike species.

When converted to round fresh weight, the total Icelandic catch in 1947 amounted to 477,000 tons; an increase of more than 100,000 tons over 1946 figures. The increase in the total landings is mainly due to an increase in cod and related species, which expansion and modernization of the trawling fleet has made possible.

The utilization of the cod catch was as follows: about 34 percent was exported fresh, about 31 percent was salted, about 33 percent was filleted and frozen.

The whole group "cod and related species," amounted to 244,000 tons; 48,000 tons were marketed as eviscerated fresh and frozen and 25,000 tons were marketed as fresh or frozen filet.

The herring catch was utilized as follows: about 92.5 percent went to reduction plants for production of meal and oil, about 3.8 percent (18,000 tons) was salt-cured, about 3.1 percent was frozen for bait and the rest (about 11,000 tons) was exported fresh. The marketed quantity of herring meal was 34,000 tons and of herring oil, 32,000 tons.

United Kingdom, 1947

Table 4 (page 15) gives the landings for the United Kingdom for the years 1938, 1945, 1946, and 1947. The figures for total landings indicate that more than 1,000,000 metric tons were landed in 1947; this figure approximates the 1,087,052 metric tons landed in 1938, and is double that of the 1945 landing of 517,000 metric tons. In 1946 landings were just over 900,000 metric tons. The low figures for 1945 and 1946 are due to circumstances created by the war. It will be noticed that the low output during these two years is caused by a small production of species produced on the high seas, i.e., cod and related species and herring and similar species. The output of inshore fishery products (molluscs and crustaceans) did not show similar decline but their contribution to the total was very small.

United States of America, 1947

(From U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Commercial Fisheries)

The catch of fish and shellfish in the United States and Alaska amounted to 1,996,000 metric tons in 1947 according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates. This catch is about the same as the 1935-1939 average. Landings of menhaden were over 450,000 metric tons - the greatest on record - as compared with 415,000 metric tons in 1946. About 5,200,000 cases (113,000 metric tons) of salmon were packed, almost 600,000 cases (13,000 metric tons) more than last year, but still below the average for prewar years. The pack of tuna, 5,800,000 cases (51,000 metric tons) was over one million cases (8,800

metric tons) larger than in 1946 and a new record. The catch of pilchards was about 113,400 metric tons - the smallest in over 20 years - due to another failure of the runs off Northern California and appreciably decreased catches off Southern California. The Maine sardine pack totaled 2,800,000 cases (25,800 metric tons) - only 10 percent under the previous year. Over one million cases (20,000 metric tons) of mackerel were canned.

Cold storage warehouses reporting to the Fish and Wildlife Service froze 111,600 metric tons of fishery products which was 15,400 metric tons less than during the previous year. The monthly holdings of frozen fishery products were consistently below the figures for the same months in 1946. The manufacture of fish meal amounted to 172,400 metric tons and the production of fish oil to 51,800 metric tons.

Imports of groundfish fillets were only 15,200 metric tons as compared to the record total of 22,300 metric tons in 1946.

Additions of fishing craft to the fleet were about four times the prewar average with 1,300 vessels over 5 tons being documented. The leading fishing port was San Pedro, California. It received some 195,000 metric tons of pilchards, tuna, and mackerel, primarily for canning purposes. At Lewes, Delaware, about 113,400 metric tons of menhaden were landed for reduction to fish meal and fish oil. In third place, Boston received over 90,700 metric tons of fish and shell fish, almost wholly for the fresh and frozen trade.

Newfoundland, 1947 1/

(Digested from Daily News, St.John's, Newfoundland)

Newfoundland's 1947 production of salted codfish is likely to be the largest quantity cured since 1935, a year producing 64,300 metric tons. The 1947 figure is expected to reach 61,000 metric tons, 10,200 metric tons more than in 1946. All salted codfish marketing groups have merged into one association (Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Ltd.), through which all exports of codfish are made. Frozen codfish exports rose from 3,000 metric tons in 1940 to 15,900 metric tons in 1945, largely on account of wartime demand in the United Kingdom. The 1947 figure will probably be down to about 5,400 metric tons, because of the drop in demand from the United Kingdom and the decline of prices in the U.S.A.

UNRRA demand was largely responsible for increasing the production of salted herring from 4,700 metric tons in 1940 to nearly 29,500 metric tons during 1946. The 1947 figure is expected to be about 14,500 metric tons as a result of the reduction of UNRRA activities in that year.

The fresh and frozen salmon trade has not recovered from the effects of the war. Prewar exports averaged between 1,400 and 1,800 metric tons annually, but 1947 figures are expected to be about 900 metric tons, a decrease of 100

1/ All figures given as product weight.

metric tons, compared with 1946. Canned and pickled salmon, once a major salmon export, are now being produced on a relatively small scale: canned salmon accounts for 24 metric tons of exports - that is, 6 metric tons less than in 1946 - and pickled salmon exports fell by about 35 metric tons to around 52 metric tons.

Live lobster exports - practically all to U.S.A. - reached a record figure of 1,400 metric tons, an increase of 300 metric tons over 1946 figures. Trade in live lobsters is more than three times as great as it was ten years ago; on the other hand, canned lobster exports have fallen off from 88 metric tons in 1946 to 50 metric tons in 1947.

Exports of seal oil in 1947 are expected to be over 1,400 metric tons, as compared with 500 metric tons in 1946. This reflects increased activity with improved equipment which resulted in the capture of 105,725 seals in 1947, as compared with 34,605 seals in 1946.

Whaling produced 2,300 metric tons of oil and 1,800 metric tons of guano in 1946, and it was expected to produce over 3,400 metric tons of oil and about 2,100 metric tons of guano in 1947. This is the product of two whale factories and six whale-catching ships.

During 1946 the export values of all fish and fishery products amounted to nearly 34 million Canadian dollars. The over-all total for 1947 is not expected to show any sharp decline.

Poland, 1947

Landings in Poland amounted to 39,207 metric tons round fresh weight. Of this, 30,166 metric tons was cod and related species.

Netherlands, 1947

Landings in the Netherlands in 1947 reached a total of 247,000 metric tons round fresh weight, and exceeded the 1946 landings by some 57,000 tons, due to increased landings of cod and related species, herring and similar species, and shellfish. The landings of flat fish were somewhat below the previous year. The 1947 landings exceeded the 1938 landings by some 20,000 tons, which is rather remarkable in the light of the fact that the fishing fleet which during the war was reduced to 15 percent of its prewar capacity now has a capacity of about 70 percent of prewar.

Denmark, 1947

In Denmark (see Table 3 page 14), 1947 landings, amounting to 205,000 metric tons, round fresh weight, exceeded prewar (1938) landings by more than 100 percent, and were slightly greater than those in 1946. This increase is not limited to any particular species or group of species, as there is an increase in all the species groups reported upon. The bulk of the Danish fisheries products was marketed fresh or frozen.

CURRENT FISHERIES

Norway, 1948

(Based on reports in Fiskets Gang up to 15 July 1948)

The record-breaking winter herring fisheries in 1948 totaled 8,820,000 hectoliters (hl.) which, when converted, amounts to some 800,000 metric tons. In 1947, the total catch was 5,315,000 hectoliters, which was only slightly less than the prewar maximum obtained in 1938. Of the total catch in 1948, 1,287,000 hl. were exported fresh, 1,271,000 hl. salted, 191,000 hl. canned, approximately 5,807,000 hl. for meal and oil, 184,000 hl. for bait and 81,000 hl. for fresh domestic consumption.

Increased efficiency of the fleet, coupled with favorable oceanographic conditions, contributed to the excellent results.

The main cod fisheries, which were concluded during the first six months of the year showed a decrease, compared with the two previous years and the immediate prewar years, mainly because of unfavorable weather conditions during the spawning cod fisheries at the Lofoten Islands. Total landings of spawning cod and Finnmark cod amounted in 1948 to 133,712 tons eviscerated, heads off. Of this, 24,108 tons were used for stockfish (1947: 59,109 tons), 69,907 tons were salted (1947: 129,870 tons), 39,697 were used for fresh or frozen marketing (1947: 40,023 tons), and 55,555 hl. of medicinal cod liver oil were produced, about half the 1947 quantity.

Brisling fisheries have been carried on since early June with average results. Successful purse seining for pollock took place in the northern part of Norway during the summer months. Longlining at Spitzbergen-Bear Islands gave poor results to begin with but improved by the beginning of July.

Winter herring and cod caught during the first six months of the year approach a total of 1,100,000 tons round fresh weight, which almost equals the total for all species throughout the calendar year of 1947. It is quite possible that the end of the year total for 1948 will be in excess of 1,500,000 tons round fresh weight.

Iceland, 1948

Table 2, page 13, shows landings in Iceland during the months of January through May in 1948 and two previous years, and also for the calendar years, 1938, 1946, and 1947. Because of the winter herring fisheries, the catch of which amounted to 90,000 tons, the total landings for the first 4 months of 1948 are much in excess of the two previous years. Landings of cod in Iceland, the bulk of which is usually caught during the first four months of the year, were lagging in 1948 and amounted to about 100,000 tons only, compared with more than 120,000 tons the two previous years.

A much greater part of the landings was exported fresh on ice and the bulk was exported by the fishing vessels themselves. Total quantity exported by fishing vessels amounted to more than 50,000 tons, compared with 30,000 tons the two previous years for the same period. The quantity frozen was somewhat smaller

in 1948 than in the 2 previous years and the quantity salted did not amount to more than about one third of that salted in 1947. Statistics of raw material used for oil and meal production indicate that almost all winter herring landings were used for oil and meal.

A considerable change in the quantities marketed fresh and salted only reflects the fact that Iceland has succeeded in finding outlets for most of her landings of cod and related species in the fresh fish markets, mainly the United Kingdom and Germany.

Canada, 1948

During the months of January and February, total landings of fish, crustaceans and molluscs from the sea fisheries showed very large increases over landings during the same months of 1947. In January 1948, 50,030 metric tons valued at 2,247,000 Canadian dollars were landed; this is an increase of 24.6 percent in quantity and 34.4 percent in value as compared with January 1947. In February 1948, landings amounted to 45,071 metric tons valued at 1,694,000 Canadian dollars; this is a huge increase of 523.5 percent in quantity and 216.6 percent in value over the output of February 1947. The improved figures for these two months of 1948 over those of 1947 are to be attributed to some extent to a strike of deep-sea fishermen in Nova Scotia early in 1947, but principally the increase is due to an increase in the herring catch of the Pacific Coast and to general increases along the Atlantic Coast. On the Pacific Coast, of the total landings of 42,865 metric tons, 42,321 metric tons consisted of herring, nearly three quarters of which was destined for reduction. The herring catch increased by 21.1 percent over that of January 1947. In February 1948, the herring catch in British Columbia accounted for 36,957 metric tons as compared with 2,949 metric tons landed in February 1947.

March was, as always, the least active month in the Canadian fisheries. In April, fishing operations on both coasts became more active with the return of more favorable weather conditions. The activities of sea fisheries during the first four months of 1948 resulted in substantial gains in returns to the primary producers as a total landed value of all species amounted to 8.0 million Canadian dollars during this period of 1948 as compared with 5.3 million Canadian dollars for the same period in 1947. The Canadian sea fisheries reach full-scale proportions in May each year and in 1948 total landings for this month were about four times those of April. The May landings of 1948 were slightly below those of May 1947. In this respect the trend towards increased production, as indicated by the landings of January and February specially, was not sustained.

Wholesale and retail prices of fishery products were generally higher in January 1948 than in December 1947. The index number of wholesale prices of fishery products rose 5.4 points during February, while that of meat and poultry prices rose by 29.3 points. The general index of all foods rose 9.4 points. Prices to fishermen at Atlantic Coast points were higher for groundfish but lower for lobsters. Retail prices of fresh, frozen, and smoked fish in Eastern and Central Canada were higher in February than in the previous month. No change was registered in the index of wholesale fish prices in March but there were some indications of a fall in prices, in the Toronto area particularly. In April, no significant change was noted in prices received by fishermen or

in the wholesale and retail trade. May 1948 wholesale prices showed a very slight decrease as compared with April but this decrease is considered to be usual during this time each year; the May 1948 prices were in general much higher than those of the previous year, 1947.

Table 2.- Landings in Iceland

Species	Calendar year			January-May		
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947	1948
	..... Metric tons, eviscerated, heads on a/					
Cod	76,239	154,750	151,368	124,674	122,357	100,341
Cusk	256	502	453	468	292	310
Haddock	2,380	9,038	12,992	6,532	9,397	8,788
Ling	892	1,518	4,586	1,264	3,900	3,136
Pollock	-	171	12	118	9	138
Saithe	9,464	16,090	26,124	3,526	4,691	9,136
Herring	155,876	131,722	216,948	481	12,029	91,756
Plaice	1,606	2,559	3,333	898	1,129	1,327
Skate	85	172	83	151	51	65
Lemon sole	-	577	807	371	211	205
Catfish	921	4,181	5,423	2,152	2,053	4,473
Redfish	b/ 459	4,261	8,227	1,605	1,451	3,199
"Lúoa"	...	736	808	294	301	510
"Stórkjafta"	...	2	6	-	3	9
Total	c/ 248,178	326,279	431,170	142,534	157,874	223,393
Utilization:						
Exported iced:						
In fishing vessels	...	53,727	72,346	33,888	29,309	51,429
In cargo vessels	...	36,954	2,332	33,875	1,294	5,680
Frozen	...	73,113	71,147	59,969	60,230	57,409
Salted	...	47,440	75,105	11,617	54,447	18,752
Canned	...	1,055	318	733	303	376
Fresh domestic consumption	...	2,472	2,513	1,235	1,117	1,224
For oil and meal	...	105,507	200,603	481	10,898	88,510
Other use	...	6,011	6,806	736	276	13

Source: 1938: Fiskiskýrslur og Hlunninda, Reykjavik;
1946-47: Aegir, Reykjavik, February, 1948;
Jan.-May, 1946-48: Special reports from Fiskifélag Islands, Reykjavik.

a/ Except for herring which is measured in round fresh weight.
b/ 1939.
c/ Some of the less important species are not included in this table. This total is therefore somewhat smaller than the total found in Iceland's complete statistics for this year.

Table 3. - Landings in Denmark by Danish Fishing Craft
(Metric Tons, Round Fresh Weight)

Species	Calendar Year			January-May	
	1938	1946	1947	1947	1948
GRAND TOTAL	89,843	197,400	205,400	60,066	77,393
Cod and related species:	24,058	68,000	55,000	...	...
Cod	19,299	...	...	25,383	28,100
Herring and similar species: Total	14,525	27,500	32,000	12,640	15,082
Herring	14,525	...	...	9,291	13,048
Sprats	-	...	...	3,349	2,034
Tuna	-	630	300	...	...
Mackerel	5,973	7,200	11,000	522	470
Flatfish: Total	30,419	66,700	61,000	...	...
Dab	3,520	...	...	1,319	1,360
Flounder	3,406	...	...	1,152	2,062
Plaice	21,616	...	...	7,120	9,562
Salmon, trout and similar species : Total	123	1,400	1,700	...	...
Pond trout	64	900	1,000	408	448
Molluscs and crustaceans: Total	591	2,900	3,000	403	981
Mussels, with shells	-	...	...	140	549
Crustaceans	591	...	...	263	432
Shark and sharklike species	-	1,800	4,000	...	...
Other species: Total	14,154	21,270	37,400	a/11,119	a/19,328
Eel	3,645	...	...	435	415
Garfish	2,099	...	...	703	1,031
Other fresh-water fish	(b)	270	400	517	663
Other salt-water fish	b/c/8,410	21,000	37,000	a/3,529	a/5,010
Fish for reduction purposes	...	...	...	5,935	12,209

Source: 1938 - Fiskeri-Beretning, Copenhagen.
1946 and 1947 - FAO questionnaires, Preliminary Report on Landings and Utilization.
January-May, 1947, and 1948 - Oversight over Fiskeriet (Monthly) from Ministry of Fisheries, Copenhagen.

a/ May include species related to cod, tuna, flatfish (other than those listed) salmon and sharks.
b/ "Other fresh-water fish" may be included with"other salt-water fish".
c/ Includes deep-sea lobsters.

Table 4. - Landings in the United Kingdom a/ for the years 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947; and January-March 1947 Landings Compared with January-March 1948

(In Metric Tons b/)

Item	1938	1945	1946	1947	To End of March c/ 1947	1948
TOTAL d/	1,087,052	516,758	907,735	1,030,343	136,633	143,243
Cod and Related Species	581,864	244,336	526,030	573,977	94,966	101,247
Herring and Similar Species	282,309	127,513	207,508	229,175	956	1,302
Mackerel	10,218	3,709	3,171	3,633	12	113
Flatfish	80,253	75,495	96,652	96,391	19,835	15,321
Molluscs, Crustaceans, etc. d/	24,713	17,448	22,991	20,686	3,429	4,796
Sharks	8,340	4,090	5,633	6,990	893	1,270
Other Species	64,824	36,110	52,439	73,960	8,186	10,123
Miscellaneous e/	34,531	8,057	23,311	25,531	8,356	9,071

Sources: Data converted from material contained in: Fishery Board for Scotland, Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables, Edinburgh; Scottish Home Department, (Mimeographed Statement of total quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the Scottish Coast by British Fishing Vessels during the months of January 1948, January 1947, and January 1946, and for the years 1947, 1946, and 1945); Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables, London; Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries, England and Wales (Mimeographed Statement showing Total Quantity and Value of Sea Fish of British taking returned as landed in England and Wales during the months of January 1947, (Preliminary Figures) and January 1946, and for the years 1946 (Subject to Revision) and 1945, with totals for Great Britain, and January 1937); Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries, England and Wales (Mimeographed Statement showing Total Quantity and Value of Sea Fish of British taking returned as landed in England and Wales during the months of January 1947, and for the years 1947 (Subject to revision) and 1946, with totals for Great Britain, and January 1938); Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries, England and Wales (Mimeographed Statement showing Total Quantity and Value of Sea Fish of British taking returned as landed in England and Wales during month and three months ended 31st March 1948 and in the corresponding period of 1947, with totals for Great Britain, and March 1938).

a/ England and Wales, and Scotland. Northern Ireland not included.
b/ These statistics are not converted to round fresh weight, they are given as reported in the statistics concerned.
c/ England and Wales, only.
d/ Excluding quantities of crabs, lobsters, oysters, and crawfish.
e/ Fish roe and fish liver.

COMMENTS ON TRADE STATISTICS

Table 142 of the first FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics provides a summary of the foreign trade statistics of 61 countries. It is hoped that the second volume of the Yearbook will cover nearly 100 percent of the world trade in fisheries products; but even in its present form the table is fairly comprehensive - only a few of the countries to be added have important exports and/or imports of fisheries commodities.

The summary was prepared for the year 1938, and where figures for 1938 were not available the nearest year was used. A rough totaling of the prewar summary table indicates a total export of 408,422 metric tons of fresh and frozen products, 708,250 metric tons of salted, dried, and smoked products; 271,318 metric tons of canned products; 106,094 metric tons of crustaceans and molluscs; 215,079 metric tons marine oils; and 134,933 metric tons marine meal and fertilizers.

For only a few countries has it been possible to bring the exports and imports tables up to date so that postwar trade could be compared with immediate prewar trade. Therefore no summary for 1946 was included in the first Yearbook. Since the manuscript for that Yearbook was completed at the end of 1947, it has proved possible to bring the series more up to date for some countries for which trade in fisheries products, and particularly exports, are of significant importance. Summarized postwar trade statistics, as compared with 1938, are included in this issue of the Bulletin for the following countries:

Canada	Export statistics
Denmark	Export and import statistics
Germany	Import statistics
Iceland	Export statistics
Netherlands	Export and import statistics
Norway	Export statistics
Portugal	Export and import statistics
Sweden	Export and import statistics
U.S.A.	Export statistics

Postwar statistics for these countries, compared with statistics for 1938, are given in Tables 5 to 17.

The two postwar years, 1946 and 1947, are completely covered; the earlier months of 1948 are available and are compared with similar periods of 1947.

It is intended to continue these surveys and to expand the list of countries included, but the present sample covers a significant proportion of the total world trade. The 1938 exports of the eight countries, excluding Germany, which are represented in these postwar surveys accounted for 69 percent of the total trade in fresh and frozen products, 46 percent of salted products, etc., 51 percent of canned products, 66 percent of crustaceans and molluscs, 66 percent of oils, and 93 percent of meal and fertilizers.

The total postwar exports of some commodity groups from these countries can be compared with immediate prewar in the following way:

Commodity grouping	1938	1946	1947 a/
	(Thousand metric tons)		
Fresh and frozen	b/ 298	b/ 367	b/ 412
Salted, dried, etc.	b/ 345	b/ 312	b/ 314
Canned	137	190	208
Crustaceans and Molluscs	c/ 74	c/ 51	c/ 67

a/ For France, January through November only.
b/ Excluding Portugal.
c/ Excluding Iceland, Denmark, Portugal and Sweden.

Postwar exports of fresh, frozen, and canned fisheries products considerably exceeded 1938 exports, and this expansion went further in 1947. Postwar exports of salted and dried products were noticeably below the prewar level. For oils and meal and for fertilizer, comparable figures are not yet available. However, statistics for some of these countries indicate a noticeable drop for the postwar years.

In these tables, the trade for the first few months of 1948 is compared with a similar period for 1947. In making these comparisons, certain new trends become noticeable, which are not similar, however, in all countries.

In Canada, there was an increase in the exports of fresh and frozen fish, but a 50 percent decline in canned fish. Denmark's exports of fresh, salted, dried, and smoked fish, as well as canned fish, showed an increase, while Iceland's exports of dried salted fish showed a slight decline. There was a 100 percent increase in Iceland's exports of fresh and frozen fish. Norway's exports of fresh and frozen fish and dried and salted fish doubled; canned fish exports showed an increase of 50 percent. Sweden's exports showed similar large increases. The United States exports indicate a decline during the four months, January to April, 1948, when compared with the same months of 1947.

Table 5. - Denmark: Imports of Principal Fisheries Products, January-April, 1948 and 1947 and Calendar Years 1938, 1946 and 1947
(Quantities in Metric Tons, Imported Weight)

Item		1938	1946	1947	Up to End of April 1947	Up to End of April 1948
Fish - fresh:	Total	14,298	1,745	5,352	827	4,229
Herring		...	...	3,448	723	3,486
Other		...	...	1,904	104	743
Fish - salted, dried or smoked	Total	9,029	5,243	11,050	2,133	2,920
Herring, salted		3,870	1,889	2,315	696	359
Klipfish and similar products		3,812	2,752	8,373	1,423	2,554
Other		1,347	602	362	14	7
Fish - canned:	Total	511	65	111	19	3
Sardines		289	5	35	12	1
Other		222	60	76	7	2
Crustaceans and molluscs		259	81	81	30	21
Fish Meal		a/ 3,438	3,188	2,906	66	3,487
Marine Oils:	Total	46,311	6,345	12,965	624	2,554
Fish oil		10,024	483	868	59	376
Medicinal and edible oil		1,263	890	1,640	193	163
Whale oil		34,923	4,547	10,282	289	2,015
Seal oil		101	425	175	83	-
Other fisheries products		794	474	1,259	267	434

Source: Vareomsaetningen med Udlandet, Copenhagen. a/ Includes meat meal and bone meal.

Table 6. - Denmark: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products, January-April, 1948 and 1947 and Calendar Years 1938, 1946 and 1947
(Quantities in Metric Tons, Exported Weight)

Item		1938	1946	1947	Up to End of April 1947	Up to End of April 1948
Fish - fresh:	Total	49,945	82,295	81,797	17,253	24,273
Cod and Haddock		8,822	27,339	25,160	7,276	10,045
Herring		11,209	1,256	4,988	3,713	2,786
Plaice and similar fish		22,764	49,022	39,786	4,916	9,221
Other		7,150	4,678	11,863	1,348	2,221
Fish - salted, dried or smoked:	Total	...	...	15,413	6,623	9,344
Herring, salted		...	...	5,262	3,317	3,899
Klipfish and similar products		2,125	4,825	9,500	3,010	5,030
Other		a/ 2,420	a/ 7,851	651	296	415
Fish - canned:	Total	391	251	1,489	388	766
Sardines		...	...	2	-	-
Other		...	...	1,487	388	766
Crustaceans and molluscs		(b)	(b)	38	26	240
Fish meal		...	...	50	50	-
Marine oils:	Total	...	...	669	58	398
Fish oil		1,830	513	360	28	231
Medicinal and edible oil		...	...	31	21	55
Whale oil		...	...	270	1	112
Seal oil		...	...	8	8	-
Other fisheries products		...	...	10,168	977	1,786

Source: Vareomsaetningen med Udlandet, Copenhagen. a/ Includes other fish, crustaceans, and molluscs.
b/ Included with "Other fish, salted, dried, or smoked."

Table 7. - PORTUGAL: Imports of Principal Fisheries Products
(Metric Tons, Imported Weight)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to the end of March 1947	Up to the end of March 1948
Fish, fresh : Total	5,797	...	...	...	...
Cod	5,259	a/17,277	a/27,509	a/6,099	a/10,785
Other	538	...	...	...	...
Fish, dried, salted or smoked : Total	4,072	...	...	...	...
Cod	3,779	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other	293	668	660	79	22
Canned Fish	31	...	...	...	...
Sponges, prepared	1	...	...	...	...

Source: 1938 - Estatistica Commercial, Lisbon; 1946 and 1947 - Boletim Mensal do Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon; January-March, 1948, and 1947 - Boletim Mensal do Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon, March, 1948.

a/ Cod, dried, salted or smoked is included with fresh cod.

Table 8. - PORTUGAL: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products
(Metric Tons, Exported Weight, Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to the end of March 1947	Up to the end of March 1948
Fish, fresh and frozen	565	...	...	...	...
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	7,590	...	...	...	...
Canned fish: Total	34,389	46,421	37,825	9,643	11,435
Tuna and tuna-like fish:					
In brine	(a)	97	141	14	ø
In oil	a/1,179	3,674	2,167	223	551
Sardines and similar species:					
In brine	(b)	2,088	4,510	1,307	1,006
Sardines, in oil	b/30,477	36,269	27,294	6,694	9,373
Sardine-like fish, in oil	2,731	4,293	3,713	1,405	476
Other fish	2	...	...	...	29
Lobsters and crawfish - Number	11,065	...	...	...	...
Other crustaceans and molluscs	1,070	...	...	...	...
Marine Oils : Total	1,989	4,925	5,401	1,221	706
Sperm and whale oil	685	2,668	3,667	732	412
Sardine oil	(c)	2,123	1,686	489	292
Other marine oils	c/1,304	134	48	-	2
Other fisheries products	d/2,029	...	...	...	...

Source: 1938 - Estatistica Commercial, Lisbon; 1946 and 1947 - Boletim Mensal do Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon; January-March, 1948, and 1947 - Boletim Mensal do Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon, March, 1948, and 1947.

a/ Tuna and tuna-like fish, in brine, are included with those canned in oil.
b/ Sardines and similar species, in brine, are included with sardines canned in oil.
c/ Sardine oil is included with other marine oils.
d/ Comprising 10 tons of fish skins, salted or dried, and 2,019 tons of fish guano.

Table 9. - SWEDEN - Imports of Principal Fisheries Products, January-April 1948 and 1947 and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947
(Metric Tons, Imported Weight)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to End of April 1947	Up to End of April 1948
Fish, fresh	13,064	4,166	7,789	4,262	1,444
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked Total	36,617	22,399	19,929	6,691	2,956
Fish, salted and/or dried:					
Herring	a/ 32,084	15,265	13,600	5,703	3,711
Sprats, spiced and salted	45	-	3	-	-
Other species	b/ 4,468	1,515	1,380	616	64
Other fish	c/ 20	5,619	4,946	372	181
Canned fish and shellfish	d/ 1,432	717	1,197	750	137
Crustaceans and molluscs	2,847	...	...	...	...
Fish roe, not elsewhere specified	8	...	...	...	...
Marine oils and fats	1,578	5,000	15,403	1,667	1,924

Source: 1938 - Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Stockholm; 1946 and 1947 - Kommersiella Meddelanden Utgivna av Kommerskollegium, Stockholm, January 1948; January-April 1948 and 1947 - Kommersiella Meddelanden Utgivna av Kommerskollegium, Stockholm, May 1948.

a/ Comprising 25,548 metric tons of herrings, salted; 193 tons of small Baltic herrings, salted, and 6,343 tons of herrings, seasoned (sugar-cured).
b/ Including 704 metric tons of cod roe, salted, sugared, or smoked, packed in barrels.
c/ Smoked fish.
d/ Including 8 metric tons of caviar, sturgeon roe.

Table 10. - SWEDEN - Exports of Principal Fisheries Products, January-April 1948 and 1947 and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947
(Metric Tons, Exported Weight)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to End of April 1947	Up to End of April 1948
Fish, fresh: Total	22,533	4,992	6,152	2,649	10,949
Herring	a/ 19,336	2,682	1,155	879	6,324
Other species	3,197	2,310	4,997	1,770	4,625
Fish, salted and/or dried: Total	4,193	28,377	11,070	5,869	12,958
Herring	b/ 3,731	17,761	7,990	4,428	12,565
Other species	c/ 462	10,616	3,080	1,441	393
Canned fish and shellfish	968	2,487	2,533	850	517
Crustaceans and molluscs	246	...	...	...	...
Fish roe, salted or otherwise prepared	9	...	...	...	...
Marine oils and fats	1,438	...	...	...	...

Source: 1938 - Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Stockholm; 1946 and 1947 - Kommersiella Meddelanden Utgivna av Kommerskollegium, Stockholm, January 1948; January-April 1948 and 1947 - Kommersiella Meddelanden Utgivna av Kommerskollegium, Stockholm, May 1948.

a/ Comprising 10,045 metric tons of herrings, 3,147 tons of small Baltic herrings, and 6,144 tons of sprats.
b/ Comprising 156 metric tons of sprats, seasoned, packed in barrels; 48 tons of sprats, salted, packed in barrels; 3,172 tons of herrings, salted; 52 tons of small Baltic herrings, salted, and 303 tons of herrings, seasoned.
c/ Including 2 metric tons of smoked fish.

Table 11.- Iceland: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products, January - May 1948 and 1947, and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947

Item	1938	1946 a/	1947	Up to end of May 1947	Up to end of May 1948
			Metric tons		
Fish, fresh or frozen:					
Total	17,430	96,710	87,617	31,059	60,991
Herrings, fresh or frozen	82	b/ 48	c/867	c/ 393	c/3,402
Other fish, iced or frozen	17,135	96,662	86,750	30,666	57,586
Fish roe:					
Refrigerated	174	d/	d/	-	-
Frozen	39	d/	d/	-	3
Fish, dried, salted, etc.:					
Total	80,248	28,769	34,076	9,221	8,600
Herrings salted	e/32,887	15,866	5,663	486	142
Other fish, salted, not dried	22,724	f/11,196	g/26,623	h/8,673	i/7,269
Fish, dried salted (klipfish)	21,593	16	30	-	823
Fish, dried (stockfish)	470	108	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
Roe, salted	j/2,574	1,583	1,760	62	366
Fish, canned	15	514	340	124	492
Shrimp, canned	62	...	...	...	...
Fish meal: Total	22,294	16,364	16,622	6,010	25,885
Herring meal	17,900	10,195	11,155	2,520	25,125
Other fish meal	4,394	6,169	5,467	3,490	760
Marine oils: Total	28,763	25,292	25,934	3,929	10,492
Herring oil	22,827	17,534	20,527	2,463	7,069
Redfish body oil	378	18	-	k/	k/
Other fish oil	4,715	7,737	5,407	1,466	3,423
Whale oil	843	3	-	...	...
Whale products	897	...	...	...	...
Other fisheries products	l/536	m/ 67	...	...	...

Source: 1938: Verzlunarskyslur, Reykjavik (1938 annual report); 1946 and 1947: Aegir, Reykjavik (February 1948); and January-May 1948 and 1947: Special reports from Fiskifelag Islands, Reykjavik.

a/ Figures published in FAO Fisheries Bulletin No.2 (trial run) have been revised.
b/ Frozen. c/ Iced and frozen. d/ May be included with "Other fish, iced or frozen"
e/ Including smoked herring.
f/ Including 288 tons of fish, salted in barrels.
g/ Including 23 tons of salted fish fillets.
h/ Including one ton of salted fish fillets.
i/ Comprising 6,031 tons of wet salted fish, 168 tons of specially cured wet salted fish, 329 tons of fish, salted in barrels, and 741 tons of salted fish fillets.
j/ Salted cod roe, only.
k/ May be included with "Other fish oil".
l/ Comprising dried fish bones, fish livers, dried and salted fish maw, and dried fish waste.
m/ Salted fish skins.

Table 12. - Norway: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products, January-April 1948 and 1947, and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to end of April	
				1947	1948
	Metric tons, exported weight				
Fish, fresh or frozen: Total	a/119,885	a/80,764	a/136,001	77,240	149,529
Herrings, fresh or frozen	a/96,116	a/55,827	a/85,389	a/58,310	b/125,311
Other fish, fresh or frozen	a/23,769	a/24,937	a/50,612	a/18,930	c/24,218
Fish, dried, salted, etc.: Total	113,702	181,082	166,899	23,863	63,023
Herrings, salted	34,630	101,384	92,873	d/10,313	e/44,779
Dried salted fish (klipfish)	41,438	27,268	45,335	7,655	11,738
Stockfish	26,002	12,602	13,503	2,570	4,331
Other fish, wet salted	5,887	35,133	10,011	3,197	1,079
Roe, salted	5,745	4,695	5,177	f/128	f/1,096
Fish, canned	26,359	26,037	33,809	10,115	15,883
Fish meal: Total	79,297	9,472	7,145	1,746	225
Herring meal	67,088	4,433	1,000	871	-
Other fish meal	12,209	5,039	6,145	875	225
Herring oil	7,472	1,348	3,013	387	1,079
Codliver oil, medicinal	8,350	13,235	9,549	2,260	1,981

Source: Maanedsoppgaver over Vareomsetningen med Utlandet, Oslo, and Fiskets Gang, Bergen.

a/ Fresh.
b/ Comprises 106,006 tons of fresh and iced herring and 19,305 tons of frozen herring.
c/ Comprises 20,063 tons of fresh and iced fish, 2,471 tons of frozen fish fillets and 1,684 tons of frozen round fish.
d/ Includes 30 tons of seasoned and spiced herring and 932 tons of smoked herring.
e/ Includes 1 ton of seasoned and spiced sprats, 32 tons of seasoned and spiced herring, and 499 tons of smoked herring.
f/ Salted cod roe only.

Table 13. - Germany: Imports of Principal Fisheries Products (Metric tons, imported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946 a/	1947 a/	Up to end of Feb.	
				1947 a/	1948 a/
Herrings, fresh	127,531	42,108	63,717	28,885	54,290
Other fish, fresh	22,015	24,730	665	665	631
Herrings, frozen	-	11,556	10,752	1,066	7,707
Other fish, frozen	1,632	11,037	422	422	-
Herrings, salted	57,214	73,102	37,663	1,426	4,068
Canned herrings, salted and smoked fish	19,608	11,488	-	-	-
Crustaceans and molluscs, other than oysters	1,144	...	...	...	...
Oysters Thousands	1,675	...	...	...	...
Oyster spat Thousands	684	...	...	...	...
Marine animal oils	b/640	...	...	...	...
Fish meal, fish fertilizer, etc.	89,811	...	...	...	...
Turtles and tortoises	3	...	...	...	...

Source: Monatliche Nachweise uber den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, Berlin, 1938; German Fisheries, weekly report issued by Fisheries Bipartite Control Group, Hamburg, December 31, 1947 and February 29, 1948.

a/ American and British zones, only.
b/ Includes fish and seal oils, whale fats, blubber, and oil, whale bone fats, and sperm oils.

Table 14. - United States of America: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products
(Metric tons, exported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to end of April	
				1947	1948
Fish, fresh or frozen	3,598	859	1,164	485	415
Fish, salted, pickled or dry-cured	1,732	7,416	2,116	814	324
Fish, canned	40,416	72,888	83,275	44,718	15,669
Crustaceans and molluscs	6,358	13,537	9,918	3,070	1,821
Marine oils	1,214	7,740	10,295	3,326	3,544
Fish meal for feed	1,298	59	524	224	11
Buttons of pearl or shell Gross	-	398,265	357,970	152,498	75,579
Fur seal, dressed or dyed Number	5,380	9,572	13,992	7,976	3,189
Other fisheries products	34,346	27,209	39,595	11,939	9,438

Source: 1938: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington; 1946: United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Dept. of Comm., Wash. (Annual reports); 1947 and January-April 1947 and 1948: United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Dept. of Comm., Wash. (Monthly reports).

Table 15. - Canada: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products, January-April 1948 and 1947, and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947
(Metric tons, exported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to end of April	
				1947	1948
Fish, fresh and frozen: Total	49,871	94,604	86,849	14,893	23,255
Sea herring	6,928	41,863	33,953	1,107	3,683
Other fish	42,943	52,741	52,896	13,786	19,572
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked	42,373	38,828	34,957	7,303	9,698
Fish, canned: Total	28,403	39,531	39,891	17,707	8,893
Sea herring	1,467	15,409	27,017	10,428	3,566
Other fish	26,936	24,122	12,874	7,279	5,327
Crustaceans and molluscs	9,008	9,547	7,690	2,423	2,726
Fish oil	14,165	...	...	...	...
Whale oil	1,937	...	...	...	...
Seal skins, undressed Number	18,746	...	...	...	...
Other fisheries products	21,970	...	...	...	...
Unclassified a/	-	55,957	46,980	23,593	31,040

Source: 1938: Fisheries Statistics of Canada, Ottawa; 1946 and 1947: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, Ottawa, January 1948; January - April 1947 and 1948: Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, Ottawa, May 1948.

a/ This group may contain commodities which in the final report will appear under the above-mentioned subheads.

Table 16. - Netherlands: Imports of Principal Fisheries Products, January and February, 1948 and 1947, and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947 (Metric tons, imported weight)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to end of Feb. 1947	Up to end of Feb. 1948
Fish, fresh or frozen	4,353	2,400	4,521	636	1,044
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	3,254	1,211	2,585	270	151
Canned fish	4,020	1,040	97	25	27
Fresh-water fish, not elsewhere specified	41	33	29	-	3
Crustaceans and molluscs	1,693	211	360	51	32
Marine oils	74,170	8,052	19,200	264	831
Other fisheries products: Total	23,655	4,544	4,700	449	3,104
Fish meal	23,363	3,934	3,751	300	3,056
Whale meal	99	-	-	-	-
Sponges, natural	71	15	31	1	1
Seaweeds	122	595	918	148	47

Source: Jaarstatistiek van den In-Uit-En Doorvoer, 1938; Maandstatistiek van den In-Uit-En Doorvoer van Nederland, Utrecht, December 1947, and February 1948 and 1947.

Table 17. - Netherlands: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products, January and February, 1948 and 1947, and Calendar Years 1938, 1946, and 1947 (Metric tons, exported weight)

Item	1938	1946	1947	Up to end of Feb. 1947	Up to end of Feb. 1948
Fish, fresh or frozen	20,076	6,178	11,658	264	937
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked	76,740	14,869	48,816	20,906	13,300
Canned fish	555	1,359	6,493	555	763
Fresh-water fish, not elsewhere specified	623	260	1,149	40	489
Crustaceans and molluscs	46,118	25,376	46,589	3,233	7,490
Marine oils	50,466	25	7,205	9	10
Other fisheries products: Total	964	136	1,283	300	-
Fish meal	942	125	1,262	300	-
Sponges, natural	7	-	-	-	-
Seaweeds	15	11	21	-	-

Source: Jaarstatistiek van den In-Uit-En Doorvoer, 1938; Maandstatistiek van den In-Uit-En Doorvoer van Nederland, Utrecht, Dec. 1947, Feb. 1948 and 1947.

CONVERSION FACTORS USED IN THIS BULLETIN

Converted from:	To:	Multiplier
Pounds	Metric tons	0.0004536
Hundredweight (112 pounds)	" "	0.0508
Hundredweight (100 pounds)	" "	0.04536
Quintal (112 pounds)	" "	0.0508
Short Ton (2,000 pounds)	" "	0.9072
Long Ton (2,240 pounds)	" "	1.0161
Kilograms	" "	0.001
Metric Quintals	" "	0.1
Kilograms	Metric Quintals	0.01
U.S. Gallons	Liters	3.7853
Imperial Gallons	"	4.546
Wet-salted Cod and Related Species	Dried basis	0.66
Hectoliter (herring)	Metric tons	0.093

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

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